

Canada, Travel Bureau

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Government
Publications

General publications

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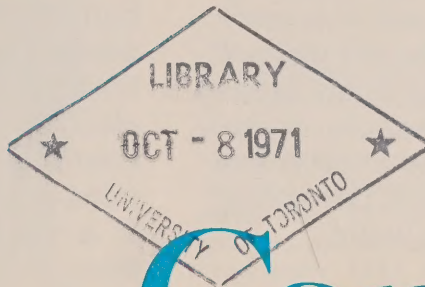
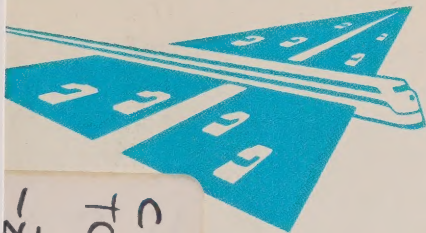


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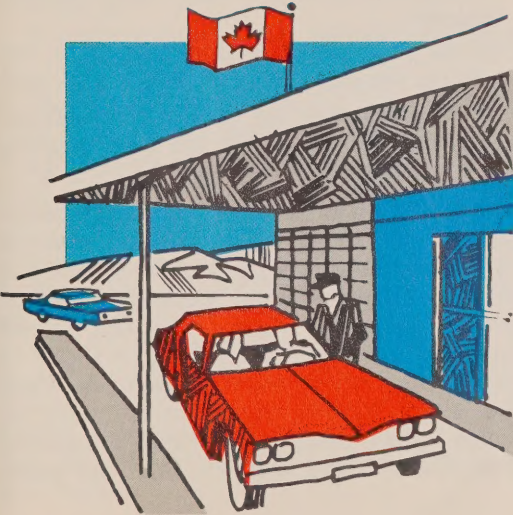


Welcome to Canada

Canadians are proud of their beautiful, spacious country, and love to share its attractions with visitors. Whether you wish to visit the modern, sophisticated cities, the elegant vacation centres or the many areas of natural unspoiled beauty, everywhere you will find the friendliness and hospitality for which Canadians are known around the world.

This brochure is designed to help you with your plans for a vacation in Canada — what articles you may bring in, what kind of clothing is recommended, information on food, holidays, border crossing, postal regulations, vehicles, pets and plants, firearms and fishing tackle regulations, map list and vacation weather. It is divided into tab-indexed sections, to be more easily usable.

Border Crossing



Entry From the United States of America

Citizens or permanent residents of the U.S.A. can cross the U.S.A.-Canadian border either way without difficulty or delay. They do not require passports or visas. However, to assist officers of both countries to speed the crossing, native-born U.S. citizens should carry some identifying paper like a birth, baptismal or voter's certificate that shows their citizenship. Naturalized U.S. Citizens should carry a naturalization certificate or some other evidence of citizenship, just in case they are asked for it. Permanent residents of the U.S.A. who are not American citizens are advised to have their Alien Registration Receipt Card (U.S. Form 1-151).

Visitors to the U.S.A. who have a single entry visa to that country should check with

an office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service to make sure that they have all the papers they need to get back into the U.S.A.

Temporary visitors in the U.S.A. who wish to visit Canada do not need visas. This, however, does not apply to persons who are simply in continuous transit through the U.S.A.

Persons under 18 years of age who are not accompanied by an adult should bring a letter with them from a parent or guardian giving them permission to travel to Canada.

Entry From Countries Other Than the United States

Citizens of the U.S.A. do not need passports or visas to enter Canada from other countries. All other visitors entering Canada from any country other than the U.S.A. must have valid

national passports. Only a certificate of identity, however (and not a passport) is needed by a person wishing to enter Canada who:

- 1) is stateless or is a refugee from his own country;
- 2) is not able to get a passport or is not willing, for good reason, to get one; and
- 3) is able to show an immigration officer that he can return to his own country or to some other country.

Visitors who enter Canada from some country other than the U.S.A., including visitors who are permanent residents of the U.S.A. but are not American citizens, require Canadian non-immigrant visas. These visas are issued by Canadian immigration offices. If there is no immigration office nearby, then the visas will be issued by the Canadian embassy or consulate; and if there is no official Canadian representative in the country, then the visas

are issued by the British embassy or consulate.

However, non-immigrant visas are *not* needed by:

- 1) British subjects or citizens of Commonwealth countries
- 2) Citizens of Ireland
- 3) Citizens of France
- 4) Citizens of the Republic of South Africa
- 5) Persons born or naturalized in any country in the western hemisphere.

If the visit to be three consecutive months or less, then visas are not needed by citizens of:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany (West), Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Note: Persons planning to return to their own or to other countries after a visit to Canada should make sure that their documents for those countries are in order. Canadian immigration officers, before allowing a person to enter Canada, must make sure that the person seeking to visit Canada is able to return to his own country or proceed to a third country. The traveller, before applying to enter Canada, must make sure that he has all the required travel documents, and enough money for his stay in Canada and transportation to his final destination. It's always best for a visitor to consult the authorities of his own country and of the countries he intends to visit before beginning his trip.

Any questions about entry to Canada may be addressed to:

Canada Immigration Division
Department of Manpower and Immigration
Ottawa, Canada.

Employment of Visitors to Canada

Visitors to Canada are required to be in possession of sufficient funds for their maintenance during their stay, and to effect departure. A visitor, therefore, may not accept remunerative employment in Canada without express permission from an official of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Since permission to take work in Canada is given only in rare cases involving exceptional circumstances, persons who intend to finance their visit in this way are cautioned that their entry to Canada may be refused.

Re-entry into U.S.A.

It is, of course, the responsibility of the traveler to satisfy U.S. immigration authorities of his right to re-enter the United States.

Normally, Canadian immigration officers will caution persons entering from the United States if they may have difficulty in returning.

Currency Exchange— A Travel Dividend

The money system in Canada, as in the United States is based on dollars and cents. But the *U.S. dollar goes further in Canada* because, at the present rate of exchange, visitors from the United States receive a bonus when they convert their funds into Canadian currency.



Visitors are urged to exchange their funds for Canadian dollars at a bank where they will receive the prevailing premium. By using Canadian money during their travels in Canada they will avoid exchange problems.

Postal Rates in Canada

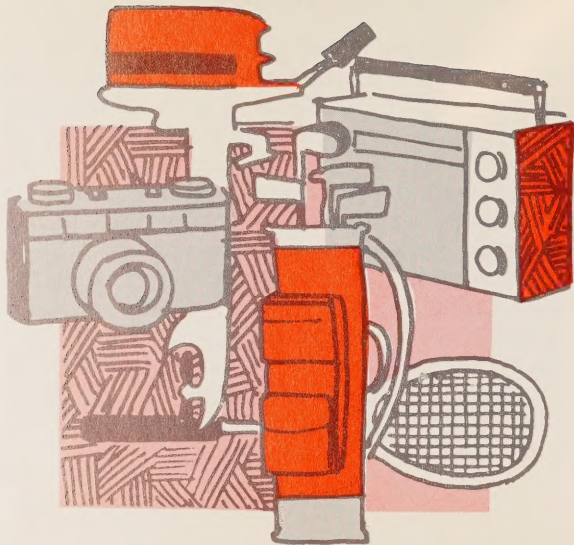
Canadian postage stamps must be used on all mail posted in Canada.

As Canadian postal rates vary from those in the United States, and are subject to change, it is advisable to check rates with the post office when mailing letters or cards back to the U.S.A.

Parcels...Parcels posted in Canada for delivery in U.S.A., its territories and possessions, must have a customs declaration affixed. For parcel post rates apply at post office.

Tourists' Baggage

The necessary wearing apparel and personal effects in use by the visitor are admitted free of duty. Up to 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes and two pounds of manufactured tobacco, and up to 40 ounces of spiritous liquor or wine may be allowed entry in this manner. If beer or ale is substituted for the aforementioned beverages, 24 pints or the equivalent thereof up to 288 Imperial ounces may be imported. To import tobacco products a person must be sixteen years of age or over and to import alcoholic beverages the importer must have reached the legal age established by authorities of the province in which the alcoholic beverages are being entered.



Sporting Outfits, Equipment, Etc.

Visitors may also bring in sporting outfits and other equipment for their own use by declaring them at entry. These can include fishing tackle, portable boats, outboard motors, ice boats, motorized toboggans, snowmobiles, skidoos, etc., equipment for camping, golf, tennis and other games, radios and portable or table-model television sets used for the reception of sound broadcasting and television programs, musical instruments, typewriters, cameras (with a reasonable amount of film and flashbulbs) in their possession on arrival. Although not a requirement, it may facilitate entry if visitors have a list (in triplicate) of all removable items carried, with a description of each item, including serial numbers where possible.

All such articles must be identified and reported outwards within six months after entry.

While such items are normally admitted free of duty and tax, a deposit may be requested to ensure exportation. This deposit is refundable on proof of exportation of the goods.

Firearms, Fishing Tackle

A visitor who is sixteen or more years of age does not require a federal permit to possess most sporting rifles and shotguns or fishing tackle in Canada, but a visitor who has not attained the age of sixteen years is not permitted to import any firearm including air pistols, CO2 pistols and revolvers. Admission of equipment, however, does not give the right to hunt or fish. Hunting and fishing are governed by provincial laws (comparable to

State laws in the U.S.). Two hundred rounds of ammunition per person are admitted duty-free, except in the case of non-resident marksmen for use at meets organized by the Amateur Trapshooting Organization, Canadian Civilian Association of Marksmen, Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, or the National Skeet Shooting Association, when 500 rounds of ammunition per person may be admitted as personal baggage.

Restricted weapons such as revolvers, pistols, fully automatic firearms and "any firearm that is less than twenty-six inches in length or that is designed or adapted to be fired when reduced to a length of less than twenty-six inches by folding, telescoping or otherwise" are prohibited. Participants in bona fide revolver or pistol marksmanship competitions may apply to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port for permission to enter such hand guns temporarily.

For a complete listing of provincial regulations, see the section on Firearms and Fishing Tackle in this booklet.

Furniture and Effects

A person who purchases, constructs or obtains under continuous lease, a vacation residence in Canada, may on first arrival bring in his personal and household furniture and effects for his family use duty-free, provided such items have been owned by him at least six months. If brought in for temporary use, a deposit equal to the duty and taxes thereon may be required, and is refundable if the items are reported out within six months.

Vehicles

"The entry of vehicles and trailers into Canada for touring purposes, for periods up to twelve

months, is generally a quick, routine matter, without payment of Custom's assessment, and any necessary permits are issued at the port of entry. Rental trailers of the U-haul luggage variety may be subject to a nominal deposit which is refundable on proof of exportation of the trailer. Motor vehicle registration forms should be carried and, if the vehicle is rented from a car rental company, a copy of the rental contract stipulating use in Canada also. If a tourist enters Canada using a vehicle not registered in his name, it is suggested that he carry a letter from its registered owner authorizing the use of the vehicle.

Vehicles from all countries other than the United States, except the State of Hawaii, transported direct to Canada by air or sea, must be thoroughly washed or otherwise treated to remove all soil, and an affidavit or declaration to that effect must accompany the vehicle. (Vehicles arriving in the United States

must meet the same requirements and are similarly inspected by U.S. officials on arrival).

Drivers' licences, whether from any state of the U.S.A. or from other countries, and International Drivers' Licences are valid in Canada.

Automobile Liability Insurance

American motorists planning to travel in Canada are advised to obtain from their own insurance company a Canadian Non-Resident Interprovince Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card, pale yellow in colour and available only in the United States through their own insurer. The provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia do not require visiting motorists to produce evidence of financial responsibility, should they be involved in an accident. The other provinces,

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Quebec and Saskatchewan, do require such evidence in event of an accident – although this document is not a requirement to enter Canada.

Operation of Radio Communication Equipment

The operation in Canada of certain types of two-way mobile radio equipment installed in vehicles, pleasure boats, etc., or personally carried, as well as amateur radio equipment, may be authorized by license or otherwise permitted. U.S. citizens visiting Canada may be issued a Tourist Radio Service license for Citizens' Radio Service stations licensed in the U.S. as class "D" stations. Also, radio telephone equipment having a power input of 100 milliwatts or less operating in the

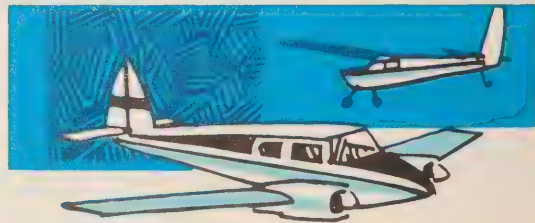
26.97 - 27.27 mc/s band may be operated in Canada without formal licensing. Application forms, regulatory information, etc., may be obtained on request by writing to the Regional Superintendent, Telecommunications Regulation Branch, Department of Communications, nearest the proposed port of entry. These officials are at 739 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; Federal Building, 9820 - 107 Street, Edmonton, Alberta; 405 Revenue Building, 391 York Avenue, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba; 55 St. Clair Avenue, East, Toronto 290, Ontario; Regional Administration Building, Dorval, Quebec; Federal Building, P.O. Box 42, 1081 Main Street, Moncton, N.B.

Boats

Pleasure craft may enter Canada by trailer or under their own power for a period of up to 12 months, under permit obtainable from Customs at port of entry.

Aircraft

Canada welcomes air visitors and entry of tourist aircraft is generally a quick, routine matter. For the convenience of visiting pilots, a publication titled "Air Tourist Information, Canada" is available on request. This booklet contains a listing of the Canadian Aeronautical Information Publications and Charts together with prices and information as to where they may be obtained. It also contains a list of authorized Customs Airports and Aerodromes of entry and exit as well as other items that



should be of interest to air tourists. A copy of the “Air Tourist Information, Canada” booklet may be obtained by writing to the Aeronautical Information and Publications Office, Department of Transport, No. 3 Temporary Building, Ottawa 4. Ontario.

Alaska Highway

In the case of persons travelling to Alaska over the Alaska Highway and entering Canada through a Customs port in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba or Saskatchewan, the Attorneys General of these provinces have consented to allow revolvers, pistols and fully automatic weapons to be imported under Customs permit. This is conditional on the fact that the weapons are placed in a container capable of being sealed by Canadian Customs officials at the port of entry. Under no circumstances may revolvers,

pistols and fully automatic weapons be accorded in-transit movement through any province east of the Ontario-Manitoba border.

Foodstuffs for consumption in Canada in excess of the two days' allowance per person are subject to Customs assessment at the border port of entry. Additional quantities of consumable goods may be carried in transit to Alaska without payment of duty, provided they are in containers which can be easily sealed by Customs officials at the port of entry. This would also apply in the case of household goods and tools of trade.

Food, Gas, Oil

Goods for consumption (viz, food, gasoline, oil, etc.) are dutiable – but reasonable quantities for the tourist's use are granted free entry; for example, two days' food (per person), and gasoline up to the normal tank capacity of the

vehicle. United States motorists are reminded that the Imperial gallon sold in Canada is larger than the United States gallon – which means fewer gallons are needed to fill their tank in Canada.

Meats

Meats are generally prohibited, whether carried as personal effects or gifts. Importation of uncertified meats – as well as carcasses or portions of game from Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland and United States of America, weighing not more than 20 pounds, will be permitted, provided that the importer gives verbal assurance to the examining Customs officer that the meat is for his own personal use or that of his family, and not for distribution or sale.

Dogs

Hunting and pet dogs, dogs for breeding

purposes or for show and exhibit, as well as bird dogs may be brought in free of duty under the following regulations:



1) Dogs from the United States of America must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian of Canada or the United States certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding twelve months; such certificate shall carry an adequate and legible description of the dog and date of vaccination and shall be initialled by the inspecting official at the Customs port of entry and returned to the owner. The type of vaccine used, tissue culture or chick embryo, does not affect the certificate required.

2) Dogs originating in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda, Jamaica, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, The Bahamas, Austria, St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, France or Barbados, and shipped direct to Canada or via any

country mentioned in the subsection are not subject to quarantine or vaccination if accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin, certifying:

- a) that rabies does not exist, and has not existed in that country for the six months immediately prior to the date of departure;
- b) that to the best of his knowledge and belief the dog has been in that country for the preceding six months; and
- c) that the dog has been inspected and found free from any symptoms of a contagious disease.

3) Dogs imported from countries other than those listed in subsection (2) and the United States are subject to a quarantine of one month on arrival and are admissible only at the quarantine stations of Halifax, Saint John,

Quebec, Vancouver and Victoria and the Customs ports of Montreal and Toronto.

4) Dogs originating in Canada and re-imported from the countries specified in subsection (2) are allowed entry without restriction, provided the inspector is satisfied that the dog was not in any country other than the countries listed in subsection (2).

Performing and "Seeing Eye" dogs entering temporarily and kept under direct control are exempt from (1) above.

Puppies

The vaccination of dogs under six months of age may be accomplished by having the veterinarian administer an appropriately reduced dose. This dosage should be recorded on the rabies vaccination certificate to accompany the dog as it passes through Customs at the international border. Suckling pups accompanied by their mother, provided the

mother has been vaccinated, are admitted without restrictions.

Cats

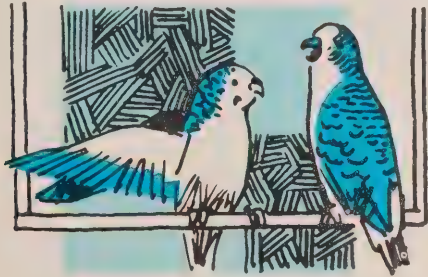
There are no restrictions on the admission of cats into Canada. No health certificate need accompany them.

NOTE: All animals, however, are required to be presented for inspection by Department of Agriculture inspectors at the initial or frontier port of entry, or the first inspection port.

Birds of the Parrot Family

Birds of the parrot family, including parrots, love birds, budgerigars and similar birds, and accompanied by the owner, may be admitted if found healthy and if the owner certifies in writing that, upon entering the country, the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family and have been in

his possession for 90 days immediately preceding importation. Up to six birds may be imported in any one year if the importer has first obtained a permit from the Veterinary Director General, Canada Department of Agriculture. The birds may be imported into Canada at the following quarantine stations or inspection ports:



Newfoundland . . . St. John's and Corner Brook.
Prince Edward Island . . . Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia . . . Halifax, Yarmouth and North Sydney.

New Brunswick . . . Saint John, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Centreville, Grand Falls, St. Leonard, Edmundston, Clair and Andover.

Quebec . . . Quebec, Lacolle, Estcourt, Lac Frontière, Lac Megantic, St-Aurelie, Armstrong, Comin's Mills, Coaticook, Rock Island, Highwater, Abercorn, Sutton, Noyan, Cantic, Huntingdon, Trout River, Stanhope, Phillipsburg, Port Alfred and Montreal.

Ontario . . . Fort Erie, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Landsdowne, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Rainy River, Pigeon River and Fort Frances.

Manitoba . . . Emerson, Lena and Boissevain.

Saskatchewan . . . North Portal, Regway, Monchy, East Poplar, Northgate and Willow Creek.

Alberta . . . Coutts, Carway, Calgary and Edmonton.

British Columbia . . . Kingsgate, Osoyoos, White Rock, Vancouver, Victoria, Roosville, Boundary Bay, Nanaimo, Sidney, Pacific Highway (Douglas), Nelson, Cascade, Pater-son, Carson, Midway, Keremeos, Huntingdon and Chopaka.

Yukon Territory . . . Whitehorse.

Emergency inspection is provided on week-ends and national holidays by advance noti-fication to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Other Pets

Canaries and finches, other cage birds, mon-keys, skunks, hamsters, guinea pigs, rab-bits, etc., are given entry into Canada without restrictions.

No person shall import or introduce any birds into Canada from any country, other than the United States, unless a permit is first

obtained from the Veterinary Director General and the permit is in the possession of the master of the vessel before the birds are embarked.

An application for a permit shall be in writing, shall state the number and kind of birds in respect of which the permit is sought, the country of origin, the probable date of shipment, the port of embarkation, the port at which the birds are to be landed and the approximate date of their arrival. Applications for permits must be addressed to the Veteri-nary Director General, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Plant Material

Tourists may not bring into Canada plants or certain plant material except in accordance with regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. Visitors planning to bring in plants or plant material are advised to write

n advance to the Director, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for particulars. All plants and plant material must be declared at time of entry through Canadian Customs.

NOTE: In addition, the importation into British Columbia of fruit trees other than citrus, pine trees, and the fresh fruit of apricot, nectarine or peach is prohibited unless the trees are fumigated in accordance with regulations. Soil, plants with soil, and implements and articles contaminated with soil are prohibited entry from all countries except the continental United States other than Delaware and New York. From other states such importations must meet the requirements of Federal and State quarantines applying to the area of origin.

Export and Interprovincial Movement

Tourists may take plants of Canadian origin (except certain prohibited items) into the U.S.A., provided the plants are accompanied by a plant health certificate which may be obtained from Plant Protection Division at *Victoria, B.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland, *Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Quebec, P.Q., Montreal, P.Q., Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C.

**The movement of potatoes for seed or other purposes and all containers used in the handling of shipment thereof, soil or earth (including plants or vegetables with soil) and used*

bags or used burlap is prohibited from the province of Newfoundland to or through any other province of Canada or to any other country. Similarly, the movement of such articles is prohibited from the Saanich Peninsula of Vancouver Island, B.C., except with the approval of an inspector of the Plant Protection Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Information regarding the movement of plants from other provinces to other countries may be obtained from any of the Plant Protection Division offices of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

NOTE: Inquiries concerning admission of any special items not covered by this information should be addressed to the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, Canada.

U.S.A. Residents Visiting Canada...



For More Than 48 Hours

United States residents returning from Canada may take back, once every 31 days, merchandise for personal or household use to the value of \$100, free of United States duty and tax, provided they have remained in Canada 48 hours. The exemption will be based on the fair retail value of the article acquired and goods must accompany the resident upon arrival in the United States. Members of a family household travelling together may combine their personal exemptions – thus a family of 5 could be entitled to a total exemption of \$500. Up to 100 cigars per person may be imported into the U.S. by U.S. residents, and also one quart (32 oz., U.S.) of alcoholic beverages if the resident has attained the age of twenty-one years. Cigarettes may be imported by persons sixteen years of age and over. If, however, the State laws of residence

prohibit importation of any such goods, United States Customs will not clear.

For Less Than 48 Hours

Residents of the United States visiting Canada for less than 48 hours may take back for personal or household use merchandise to the fair retail value of \$10, free of United States duty and tax. Any or all of the following may be included, so long as the total value does not exceed \$10. Fifty cigarettes, 10 cigars, one-half pound of manufactured tobacco, 4 ounces of alcoholic beverages, or 4 ounces of alcoholic perfume. However, if 4 ounces of alcoholic perfume is purchased, no tobacco or alcoholic beverages may be included.

If any article brought back is subject to duty or tax, or if the total value of all articles exceeds \$10, no article may be exempted from duty or tax. Members of a family household

are not permitted to combine the value of their purchases under this exemption.

Persons crossing the International Boundary at one point and swinging back into the United States in order to travel to another part of Canada should inquire at United States Customs regarding special exemption requirements.



Suggestions

Re-entry to the United States can be simplified if you list all your purchases before you reach the border, keep sales receipts and invoices handy and pack purchases separately for convenience of inspection.

Gifts

Bona fide gifts or articles other than alcoholic beverages, perfume containing alcohol, or tobacco products will be valued at the fair retail value of goods purchased and will be passed free of duty provided the aggregate value of such articles received by one person on one day does not exceed \$10. Gift packages should be plainly marked "Gift" and value indicated.

Prohibited Goods

United States residents are now prohibited from bringing into the United States certain goods of Cuban origin, including Cuban cigars. Products of North Korea and North Vietnam are also prohibited entry into the U.S.A. U.S. Customs authorities can advise on non-allowable items. Only limited quantities of Chinese or Chinese-type goods may be brought into the United States, provided they have been purchased by persons outside the United States and have been paid for in foreign currency or travellers' cheques.

REMEMBER

Visitors are cautioned that violation of Customs requirements could result in loss of property.

When in doubt, ASK!



Firearms and Fishing Tackle

General regulations

governing entry and transportation of firearms and fishing tackle in Canada

Revolvers, pistols and fully automatic firearms are prohibited. Two hundred rounds of ammunition per person are admitted duty free. Federal Customs regulations permit the entry into Canada of rifles and shotguns (other than fully automatic) and fishing tackle, without special permit. The visitor must provide Customs with a description of such equipment and serial numbers of guns so that the articles may be readily cleared upon their return. Such permission does not give the right to hunt or fish. There are specific laws in all provinces which must be observed. Non-resident licenses are required for each province or territory where the visitor plans to hunt or fish.

The following provincial laws must be observed when rifles and shotguns are carried in transit or during closed seasons on game.



Newfoundland and Labrador

Rifles and shotguns must be properly encased or broken down and remain stowed in the car at all times. It is unlawful to discharge a firearm from or across any highway or public road. In areas where there is an open season for hunting, no firearms may be carried unless the person is the holder of a valid hunting license.

Prince Edward Island

The use of a rifle for hunting game is prohibited, except a rifle of calibre not greater than .22 for hunting rabbits. When hunting with a pump or auto-loading shotgun, the magazine must be permanently plugged to limit the combined breech and magazine loading to three shells. It is unlawful to have a loaded firearm in a vehicle, or to discharge a firearm from a vehicle. Hunting and angling by non-residents is permitted by appropriate license. There is no restriction on possessing unloaded hunting firearms in transit.

Nova Scotia

No person shall take, carry or have in his possession –

- (a) any firearm upon land that is used for the purpose of tillage or orchard, or as land surrounding a dwelling, without first having obtained the consent of the occupant thereof;
- (b) automatic firearms;
- (c) any rifle loaded with any bullet of the tracer or incendiary type;
- (d) any rifle loaded with bullets that are full-jacketed or hard-nosed;
- (e) any rifle loaded with any full metal-cased non-mushrooming or non-expanding bullet or ball commonly known as service ammunition;
- (f) any shotgun cartridges loaded with shot larger than AAA;
- (g) any rifle of .22 calibre or less that is equipped with a rim-fire mechanism, except between

November 16 and February 15, both dates inclusive;

- (h) in or on a vehicle, a rifle or shotgun having a cartridge or shell in either the magazine or breech;
- (i) any rifle, shotgun or other firearm during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, unless it is so encased or dismantled that it cannot be readily fired or made operable.

No person shall at any time discharge

- (a) any firearm within the boundaries of any common and public highway or within one hundred feet of any such boundary;

- (b) any firearm within two hundred yards of any dwelling, unless such person is an occupant of the house.

No person shall take or kill, or attempt to take or kill, game with a shotgun that has a capacity of more than three shells at any one time in the magazine and chamber combined.

Every person who, while hunting, discharges or causes to be discharged or handles a firearm or air gun without exercising reasonable care for the safety of other persons, is liable to a fine of not more than \$500, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or both.

Guides

1. A non-resident, being the holder of a valid license, is entitled to hunt, provided he is accompanied by a licensed guide or a resident over the age of twenty-one who has received written permission from the Minister to act in the capacity of a guide for a given period.

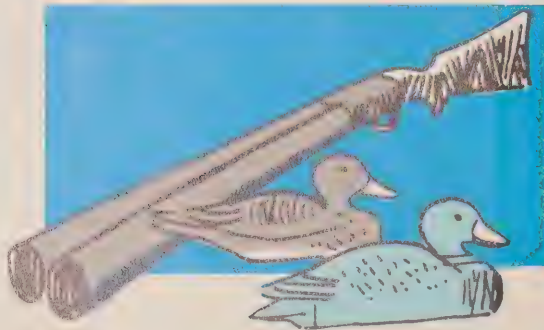


New Brunswick

It is unlawful for any person:

1. in possession of a hunting license or special game license, to carry a pistol, revolver or any other firearm capable of being concealed, unless authorized under the Criminal Code of Canada.
2. to carry a rifle or shotgun in a game resort in either the closed or open season on Sunday. However, a person who is the holder of a proper license during an open season may transport on Sunday a firearm to or from a camp which said person is to occupy or has occupied, when said firearm is dismantled or in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied around the said firearm or when such firearm is being transported in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.

3. between January 1 and August 31 to have in his possession in any forest, wood or other game resort any shotgun cartridges loaded with ball or shot larger than No. 2. The holder of a special game license may use a rifle of less than .23 calibre throughout the season; however, he may hunt bear during the open season with any calibre rifle.



4. to carry any rifle or shotgun in a game resort during the closed season, except that any person who is the holder of a hunter's license, one day before the opening and one day after the closing of the open season on deer, may transport a gun or other firearm to or from a hunting camp which said person is to occupy or has occupied, if said gun or firearm is dismantled or in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied around the said firearm or when such firearm is being transported in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
5. to be in possession of a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle. A firearm having shells or cartridges in the breech or attached magazine is deemed to be loaded.
6. to have in his possession a loaded firearm or to discharge a firearm in a Provincial Park, or in any area designated as a boy scout

camp, girl guide camp or other youth camp, except designated areas within certain parks authorized under the Parks Act.

7. to carry or have in possession in or upon any game refuge, at any time, any gun or other firearm, unless such gun or other firearm is in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied around the said firearm or when such firearm is being transported in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.
8. to wilfully destroy or damage any insulator or conductor along any electric power transmission line, telephone communication line or microwave tower installation. This offence is punishable under the Criminal Code of Canada.
9. to carry or have in possession an unplugged shotgun capable of carrying more than three shells at one time in the chamber and magazine combined.

10. to use a silencer or any similar contrivance on any gun or firearm or use an automatic firearm while hunting game or fur-bearing animals.
11. to hunt deer or moose with a rifle designed to fire a rim-fire shell or cartridge.



12. to hunt game during the month of December with any firearm capable of firing a cartridge larger than a .22 calibre rim-fire or shotgun with shells loaded with shot larger than No. 2.
13. to transport or have in possession a firearm, in a game resort during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise the next day, unless the firearm is in a case properly fastened or completely wrapped in a blanket or canvas and securely tied around the firearm, or when the firearm is being transported in the locked luggage compartment of a motor vehicle.

Quebec

Sporting firearms, standard or auto-loading, may be admitted at Customs upon report on Form E-29-b or E-50, as the case may be, when they are to be used only for sporting purposes. Two hundred rounds of ammunition may also be brought into Canada by non-residents without the

payment of duty and taxes. The firearms, of course, are required to be exported when the tourist leaves Canada. The usual hunting license or firearms permit should be obtained from the Province of Quebec authorities before entering Canada or from nearest License Bureau. Pistols, revolvers (fully automatic, auto-loading or single shot) including air pistols, are prohibited importation into Canada by non-residents except when the weapons will be used by the importers to attend authorized revolver or pistol shoots.

Ontario

While engaged in hunting game or while going to or returning from a hunting camp or locality that game inhabits or where game is usually found, it is unlawful to have a loaded air gun or firearm in or on, or discharge the same from, an aircraft or vehicle, or discharge an air gun or firearm from or across the travelled portion of any highway or public road. With exceptions for hunt-

ing migratory birds, it is unlawful to possess or discharge a loaded air gun or firearm from a power boat. It is illegal to have an air gun or firearm in a locality that game usually inhabits or in which game is usually found, between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, unless it is unloaded and encased. The possession of a firearm in a place which game inhabits is prima facie proof that the person in possession is hunting. It is essential to have a hunting license but no licenses are available for non-residents from July 1 to August 31. Firearms must not be possessed in Crown game preserves.

Manitoba

A non-resident may have firearms or fishing tackle in his possession while in transit in Manitoba either by private car or public conveyance without need of a license or seal. Rifles and shotguns must be properly encased or broken down and remain stowed in the car at all times. It is pro-

hibited to discharge a firearm on or across a public road or highway.

Saskatchewan

A non-resident may have firearms or fishing tackle in his possession while in transit in Saskatchewan either by private or public conveyance without need of a license or seal. Rifles and shotguns should be properly encased or broken down and



remain stowed in the car at all times. It is prohibited to discharge a firearm on or across a public road or highway. It is unlawful to use, or have in one's possession between September 1 and March 31, on the average, for the purpose of hunting, any shotgun which has not been plugged to prevent the magazine from holding more than two shells. The plug must be such that it cannot be removed without disassembling the shotgun.

Alberta

A resident or non-resident must have a license to hunt or fish. A non-resident may have firearms or fishing tackle in his possession while in transit in Alberta either by private car or public conveyance without need of a license or seal. Pump shotgun magazines must be permanently plugged in order that only three rounds, including the breech round, can be loaded at one time. It is prohibited to discharge a firearm on or across a public road or highway; or from any vehicle, air-

craft or power boat; or to discharge a firearm within 200 yards, or cause a projectile to pass within 200 yards of any occupied building.

British Columbia

A resident or non-resident must have a license to hunt. Fishing licenses are required for fresh-water fishing only; no license is required for fishing in tidal waters. A non-resident may have firearms or fishing tackle in his possession while in transit in British Columbia either by private car or public conveyance without need of a license or seal. Pump shotgun magazines must be permanently plugged, in order that only three rounds, including the breech round, can be loaded at one time.

All non-residents must be accompanied by a licensed guide when in pursuit of big game.

Yukon Territory

A non-resident, not being the holder of a valid subsisting hunting license issued under the Game

Ordinance or having other lawful occasion, shall keep all firearms securely stowed in the motor vehicle or trailer, boat or aircraft used by him or under his control while in transit through the Yukon Territory and shall not remove the said firearms from such stowage while in the Yukon Territory except upon the direction of a game guardian, peace officer or Customs officer. A resident or non-resident must have a license to fish. Licenses, regulations and fishing information can be obtained from license agents situated at all centres throughout the Yukon Territory.

Northwest Territories

Rifles or shotguns may be carried for emergency purposes by non-residents travelling in wilderness areas during closed seasons.

Provincial Parks

Upon entering all Provincial Parks, except in the province of British Columbia, firearms must be sealed by park officers.

National Parks

Any person entering a National Park must seal firearms, or any device for capturing or destroying game, with seals provided at the park entrance by the National Parks Service. An exception is made in the case of a person travelling by motor vehicle through Elk Island, Fundy, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Highlands, Glacier, Mount Revelstoke or Terra Nova National Parks during the hunting season of the province where the park is located, if all firearms and devices in his possession are kept within the vehicle and dismantled.

Important

- It is illegal at all times to carry loaded firearms in vehicles.
- It is illegal to carry or use firearms in any place frequented by game except under the authority of a license.
- Special Customs regulations apply to persons travelling through Canada to Alaska carrying

revolvers or pistols. Complete information on travel over the Alaska Highway may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

- Canadian highways are well policed and it is unnecessary to carry firearms for protection.

The regulations governing hunting and angling in Canada vary in different provinces and there are no uniform regulations covering Canada as a whole.

Sportsmen planning a visit may obtain a copy of current regulations of the provinces they intend to visit.

Information regarding regulations, licenses, fishing conditions, and game species in each province may be obtained from the following:

Newfoundland and Labrador

Department of Mines,
Agriculture and Resources,
St. John's, Newfoundland

Prince Edward Island

Fish and Wildlife Division,
Department of Tourist Development,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia

Department of Lands and Forests,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Travel Bureau,
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Quebec

Department of Tourism, Fish and Game,
Quebec City, Quebec

Ontario

Department of Lands and Forests,
Toronto, Ontario

Manitoba

Tourist Branch,
Department of Tourism, Recreation
and Cultural Affairs,

408 Norquay Bldg.,
401 York Avenue,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Tourist Development Branch,
Dept. of Industry and Commerce,
7th Floor, Power Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan

Alberta

Department of Lands and Forests,
Edmonton, Alberta

British Columbia

Fish and Wildlife Branch,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia
P.O. Box 2703,

Yukon Territory

Department of Travel and Information,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Northwest Territories

TRAVELARCTIC,
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

National Parks of Canada

National & Historic Parks Branch,
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
400 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa 4, Ontario



Maps and Charts

available from various government sources

1. **CANADA-UNITED STATES HIGHWAY MAP** – showing main autoroutes between United States and Canada, and main highways in Canada, is available from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada. Free

2. **GENERAL MAPS OF CANADA AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS** – covering certain areas – are available from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. 50¢ each

Indexes to maps may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

3. **AERONAUTICAL CHARTS** – are available from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. 50¢ each
Indexes to such charts are provided free of charge by the above office.

4. **GEOLOGICAL MAPS AND REPORTS** – may be obtained from the Publications Division, Geological Survey, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. 50¢ each

In addition, the above office has a map indicating mining areas, principal producing mines, and minerals produced in Canada. 50¢ each

5. **NAUTICAL CHARTS** – Nautical charts are available from the Hydrographic Chart Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. 50¢ to \$4.00 each

Free chart catalogues and price lists can be obtained from above office.

6. **PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL ROAD MAPS** of the various provinces and territories are available from Travel Bureaus at addresses listed hereunder: Free

Newfoundland & Labrador Tourist
Development Office,
Confederation Building,
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland

Department of Tourist Development,
Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau,
P.O. Box 940,
CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia Travel Bureau,
Department of Trade and Industry,
5670 Spring Garden Road,
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

Department of Natural Resources,
Travel and Tourist Development Branch,
796 Queen Street (P.O. Box 1030),
FREDERICTON, New Brunswick

Department of Tourism, Fish and Game,
Tourism Branch,
Parliament Buildings,
930 St. Foy Road,
QUEBEC, Quebec

Department of Tourism & Information,
185 Bloor Street East,
TORONTO 182, Ontario

Department of Tourism, Recreation
and Cultural Affairs,
408 Norquay Building,
401 York Avenue,
WINNIPEG 1, Manitoba
Tourist Development Branch,
Saskatchewan Department of Industry
and Commerce,
Power Building,
REGINA, Saskatchewan
Alberta Government Travel Bureau,
1629 Centennial Building,
EDMONTON 15, Alberta
Department of Travel Industry,
VICTORIA, British Columbia
TRAVELARCTIC,
Tourist Development Section,
YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories
Department of Travel and Information,
P.O. Box 2703,
WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory

7. **GENERAL PROVINCIAL MAPS, COUNTY MAPS, LEGAL SURVEY PLANS**, etc. Maps of this kind are in many cases available from provincial sources outlined hereunder. Prices vary between 25¢ to \$2.00 a sheet.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Director of Crown Lands and Surveys,
Dept. of Mines, Agriculture and Resources,
St. John's, Newfoundland

Prince Edward Island

Map Distribution Office,
Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario

Nova Scotia

Dept. of Mines,
P.O. Box 1087, Halifax
(Provincial and County Maps)

Registrar Crown Lands,
Dept. of Lands and Forests,
Surveys Section,
Halifax, Nova Scotia
(Legal survey plans)

New Brunswick

Department of Natural Resources,
Room 575, Centennial Bldg.,
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Quebec

Map and Plan Distribution Office,
Survey Branch,
Dept. of Lands and Forests,
Room 361, Building "A",
Quebec, Quebec

Ontario

Dept. of Lands and Forests,
Lands and Surveys Branch,
Surveys Section,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto 182, Ontario

Manitoba

Surveys Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources,
Room 800, Norquay Bldg.,
401 York Ave.,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Controller of Surveys,
Lands and Surveys Branch,
Department of Natural Resources,
2340 Albert Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan

Alberta

Director, Technical Div.,
Dept. of Lands and Forests,
Natural Resources Building,
Edmonton, Alberta

British Columbia

Director of Surveys and Mapping,
Dept. of Lands and Forests and
Water Resources,
Victoria, British Columbia

8. **WORLD MAP** – A world map is available from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada. \$1.00 each



WINTER MONTHS DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

	NOV		DEC		JAN		FEB		MAR		APR	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Newfoundland												
St. John's	32	44	23	35	21	33	20	32	23	33	29	42
Prince Edward Island												
Charlottetown	32	43	19	31	11	26	10	25	20	34	30	44
Nova Scotia												
Halifax	34	47	23	36	17	32	16	31	24	38	32	47
Yarmouth	36	48	26	38	21	34	21	33	27	39	34	47
New Brunswick												
Fredericton	26	42	11	28	4	24	4	26	17	37	29	49
Saint John	31	44	17	32	12	28	12	28	22	37	32	46
Quebec												
Gaspé	23	38	9	25	2	20	1	21	13	31	26	41
Montreal	30	41	15	27	8	23	9	24	21	35	34	50
Quebec	27	37	12	24	5	19	6	21	18	32	31	45
Ontario												
Ottawa	26	40	10	25	3	21	3	22	17	34	31	50
Thunder Bay	20	34	6	22	-2	17	0	20	12	31	26	45
Toronto	33	45	23	34	18	31	17	31	25	39	36	52
Manitoba												
The Pas	9	25	-8	9	-16	3	-12	10	1	25	21	44
Winnipeg	16	30	1	15	-8	9	-5	14	9	28	28	48
Saskatchewan												
Prince Albert	12	28	-5	14	-11	9	-7	14	5	28	26	48
Regina	13	31	0	18	-7	12	-5	16	9	29	27	50
Alberta												
Banff	17	34	8	24	4	22	7	29	15	38	25	49
Calgary	18	38	9	29	5	26	6	28	16	37	27	52
Edmonton	16	33	4	20	-1	17	2	21	14	33	29	51
Jasper	18	35	8	24	4	22	8	30	17	39	26	51
British Columbia												
Prince Rupert	37	46	33	41	31	40	31	41	33	45	37	50
Vancouver	39	49	35	44	33	42	34	46	37	51	42	58
Victoria	41	49	38	45	36	43	37	46	40	50	43	56
Yukon												
Whitehorse	8	21	-4	11	-3	13	-2	16	12	31	22	41
Northwest Territories												
Yellowknife	0	14	-21	-6	-26	-10	-24	-6	-11	10	7	29

NOTE: As evenings may be cool, visitors planning fishing, camping or canoeing trips should bring medium and heavier weight apparel in addition to summer clothing. For bush travel a supply of insect repellent is a must, particularly in late spring-early summer.

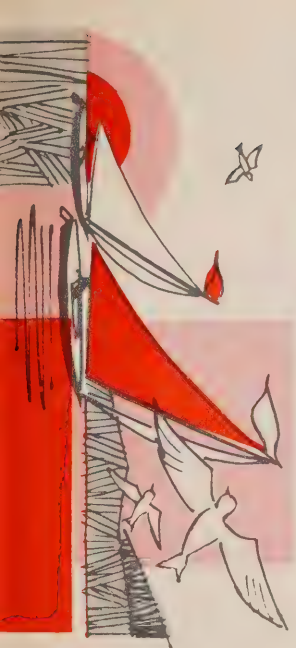


Temperature Chart

Average daily minimum and maximum temperatures
at selected points across Canada.

SUMMER MONTHS DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
Newfoundland												
St. John's	35	50	42	59	51	69	53	68	45	61	37	51
Prince Edward Island												
Charlottetown	40	57	50	67	59	74	58	74	51	66	42	55
Nova Scotia												
Halifax	41	58	49	67	56	74	57	73	51	67	43	57
Yarmouth	42	57	49	64	54	69	55	70	50	65	43	57
New Brunswick												
Fredericton	39	63	49	72	55	78	54	76	46	68	36	56
Saint John	41	57	48	65	54	70	55	70	49	64	41	55
Quebec												
Gaspe	36	53	46	67	54	76	49	73	43	66	34	54
Montreal	47	64	57	74	62	79	60	76	52	67	41	55
Quebec	43	61	53	72	59	77	57	74	49	65	39	52
Ontario												
Ottawa	43	65	53	75	58	80	55	78	48	69	37	55
Thunder Bay	37	58	47	68	52	74	51	72	44	63	34	51
Toronto	46	65	56	75	61	81	60	78	53	71	42	58
Manitoba												
The Pas	36	60	46	69	53	76	50	73	40	61	29	47
Winnipeg	41	64	51	73	57	80	54	78	45	66	34	52
Saskatchewan												
Prince Albert	38	64	47	71	53	77	50	74	40	63	30	50
Regina	38	66	47	73	52	81	49	78	39	67	29	53
Alberta												
Banff	33	59	39	65	43	73	41	71	35	61	29	50
Calgary	37	63	44	68	49	76	46	74	39	64	30	54
Edmonton	39	64	46	70	51	75	47	72	39	63	30	52
Jasper	34	61	41	68	45	74	43	71	37	63	30	51
British Columbia												
Prince Rupert	42	56	47	60	50	63	51	63	48	60	43	53
Vancouver	47	65	52	70	55	74	54	74	50	67	45	58
Victoria	47	61	50	65	52	68	52	68	50	65	46	57
Yukon												
Whitehorse	34	57	43	67	45	67	43	65	37	55	28	41
Northwest Territories												
Yellowknife	31	49	44	61	52	69	50	65	39	52	26	36



Holidays in Canada

All Canada	1971	1972	1973
New Year's Day	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Good Friday	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 20
Easter Monday	Apr. 12	Apr. 3	Apr. 23
Victoria Day	May 24	May 22	May 21
Dominion Day	July 1	July 1	July 1
Labour Day	Sept. 6	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
Thanksgiving Day	Oct. 11	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
Remembrance Day	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11
Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25

Note: Where the designated holiday falls on a weekend, the holiday is observed on the following Monday.

PROVINCIAL HOLIDAYS

Newfoundland

St. Patrick's Day	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	Mar. 17
St. George's Day	Apr. 19	Apr. 17	Apr. 23
Commonwealth Day	May 24	May 24	May 24
Discovery Day	June 21	June 19	June 18
Orangemen's Day	July 12	July 12	July 12

Quebec

The Epiphany	Jan. 6	Jan. 6	Jan. 6
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 24	Feb. 16	Mar. 7
Ascension Day	May 20	May 11	May 31
St. Jean Baptiste Day	June 24	June 24	June 25
All Saints Day	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1

Immaculate

Conception	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 8
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Yukon

Discovery Day	Aug. 13	Aug. 18	Aug. 17
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Other Provinces:

Manitoba, Ontario, Northwest Territories			
Civic Holiday	Aug. 2	Aug. 7	Aug. 6

Alberta, British

Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Ontario, Prince Edward Island			
Boxing Day	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26

Nova Scotia

Sir John A. MacDonald Day	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	Jan. 11
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DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Each year on the last Sunday in April, the so-called Daylight Saving Time comes into effect in Canada. All timepieces are advanced by one hour. On the last Saturday in October, Canada reverts to Standard Time.

Exceptions to this procedure are:

- The entire Province of Alberta;
- The City of Lloydminster on the border of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan;
- The city of Thunder Bay in the Province of Ontario;
- Essex County in Ontario;
- Gaspé in the Province of Quebec.

Sunshine and Snow

Hours of Summer Sunshine

Inches
of Winter
Snow

CENTRE	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	
Newfoundland					
Gander	154	192	179	134	119.2
Torbay	189	194	170	133	141.3
Prince Edward Island					
Charlottetown	221	244	236	177	112.7
Nova Scotia					
Annapolis Royal	208	224	220	164	68.0
Halifax	212	239	219	169	64.1
New Brunswick					
Fredericton	205	228	219	159	88.4
Moncton	205	228	219	159	108.4
Saint John	202	211	210	168	80.0
Quebec					
Lake St. John	221	247	214	145	65.8
Montreal	222	244	223	170	100.8
Quebec	200	221	206	155	123.7
Ontario					
Algonquin Park	250	280	252	158	91.3
Huntsville	230	265	253	171	114.9
Ottawa	250	274	249	177	80.5
Peterborough	236	254	223	172	72.5
Toronto	263	286	256	201	54.6
Manitoba					
Churchill	209	286	232	99	55.2
The Pas	237	294	254	163	53.2
Winnipeg	250	294	263	178	49.4
Saskatchewan					
Prince Albert	254	304	269	180	45.1
Regina	236	329	288	203	40.1
Swift Current	269	339	294	198	40.2
Alberta					
Banff	196	254	212	167	73.5
Calgary	236	315	268	189	57.0
Edmonton	251	302	268	188	52.9
Jasper	—	—	—	—	42.2
Lethbridge	274	339	298	209	60.0
British Columbia					
Nelson	215	307	262	178	90.0
Vancouver	223	280	254	178	24.5
Victoria	263	322	287	205	10.1
Yukon					
Whitehorse	295	241	219	148	43.2
Northwest Territories					
Yellowknife	—	—	—	—	34.5

Sept. Days warm
with evenings
cool

Summer clothing along
with medium-weight
wear. Ideal for autumn
travel. In most areas,
foliage takes on fall col-
ouring around Septem-
ber 20. Ideal for colour
photography.

Oct. Cool

Medium-weight apparel
including topcoat. Excel-
lent weather for autumn
vacation. Leaves and
other foliage in full
autumn colour during
early part of this month.
Many wonderful oppor-
tunities for colour pho-
tography.

Nov. Cool — Frosty

Medium-weight apparel
including topcoat. First
signs of winter. Late sea-
son travel usually good.
Motorists should have
car winterized. First
snow generally appears.

Dec. Winter

Winter apparel as in
January. Winter season.
Under normal conditions,
first heavy snows arrive
around mid-December,
usually the start of win-
ter sports activities. Mo-
torists should ensure car
is winterized.

During winter all main highways are plowed and
usually bare.



General Weather Information and Seasons

Vacation Seasons

Spring Season	Mid-March to Mid-May
Summer Season	Mid-May to Mid-September
Autumn Season	Mid-September to Mid-November
Winter Season	Mid-November to Mid-March

Month	Weather	Suggested Clothing and Remarks
Jan. & Feb.	General Winter Temperatures (See Temp. Chart)	Winter apparel (overcoat, hat, footwear, gloves). Snow in most provinces. Excellent months to enjoy winter activities. Motorists should ensure car is winterized.

March	Moderating	Winter apparel with some medium-light wear. Snow begins to disappear; however, in main winter vacation areas winter activities may still be enjoyed. Cars should still be winterized.
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April	Days become milder but evenings cool	Medium-weight apparel including topcoat. Snow disappears; however, some of the higher mountainous areas still offer spring skiing.
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May	Warmer in daytime—cool at night	Medium-weight and summer apparel. Enjoyable period for those who prefer spring travel. The country is green again and spring flowers are in bloom by middle of the month.
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June	Warm	Summer clothing with some medium-weight wear as a precaution against cool evenings. Ideal for summer travel. All summer outdoor activities.
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July & Aug.	Normally warmest months of summer	Summer clothing. Ideal for summer travel. Summer activities in all areas.
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Vacations are Meant to be Enjoyable

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau provides a free Travel Counselling Service to help you get the most out of a vacation in Canada.

The Bureau works in close co-operation with other Federal Government departments, provincial and local tourist associations and transportation companies. We invite you to take full advantage of this free service. All you have to do is let us know your plans and requirements. Inquiries may be directed to any of the following offices.



Boston, MA 02199
263 Plaza
The Prudential Center

Chicago, IL 60602
100 North LaSalle Street

Cincinnati, OH 54202
Room 1010
Enquirer Building
617 Vine Street

Cleveland, OH 44115
Winous-Point Building
1250 Euclid Avenue

Detroit, MI 48226
Book Building
1257-1259 Washington Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA 90014
510 West 6th Street

Minneapolis, MN 55402
124 South 7th Street
Northstar Center

New York, NY 10019
680 Fifth Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19102
Suite 305
Three Penn Center

Pittsburgh, PA 15222
1001-1003 Jenkins Arcade
Liberty and Fifth Avenues

Rochester, NY 14604
247 Midtown Plaza

San Francisco, CA 94104
600 Market Street, Suite 2300
Crocker Plaza

Seattle, WA 98101
Suite 1117
Plaza 600
600 Stewart Street

Washington, DC 20036
N.A.B. Building
1771 N. Street N.W.

Alberta Government Travel Bureau,
1629 Centennial Bldg.,
Edmonton 15, Alberta

British Columbia Travel Bureau
Department of Travel Industry,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia

Manitoba Tourist Branch,
Department of Tourism, Recreation and
Cultural Affairs,
408 Norquay Building,
401 York Avenue,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba

New Brunswick Travel and Tourist
Development Branch,
Department of Tourism,
P.O. Box 1030,
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Newfoundland and Labrador
Tourist Development Office,
Confederation Bldg.,
St. John's, Newfoundland

Northwest Territories
Tourist Development Section,
TRAVELARCTIC,
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Nova Scotia Travel Bureau,
Department of Trade and Industry,
5670 Spring Garden Road,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Ontario Department of Tourism and Information,
185 Bloor Street East,
Toronto 182, Ontario

Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau,
Department of Tourist Development,
P.O. Box 940,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Quebec Tourism Branch,
Department of Tourism, Fish and Game,
Parliament Buildings,
930 Chemin Ste. Foy,
Quebec, Quebec

Saskatchewan Tourist Development Branch,
Department of Industry and Commerce,
Power Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan

Yukon Department of Travel and Information,
P.O. Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Yukon

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